

UTAH

# Upland game

GUIDEBOOK



2008–2009

# Looking forward to an exciting season

Spanning six months and more than a dozen species, Utah's upland game season is a favorite for many hunters.

As you venture into the field, you'll see it firsthand: rugged terrain, diverse wildlife and an adventure you won't soon forget!

Utah offers incredible variety. Forest grouse rustle in the pine-covered slopes of the Uinta Mountains. Pheasants burst out of the cattail tangle in lowland marshes. Snowshoe hares dash across icy drifts in the Wasatch backcountry.

If you're hunting upland game in Utah, you can always look forward to an exciting trip.

The season opens in late August with the white-tailed ptarmigan hunt and closes at the end of February with the cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare hunts. In between, you'll find time to hunt grouse, partridge, quail, doves and other upland game.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources hopes you'll take advantage of this year's action-packed season and enjoy a fun, safe hunt. An upland game adventure offers something for everyone, whether you're a lifetime hunter or you're taking your first trip.

As you read through this guide, please be aware that it's only a summary of the rules and laws that regulate upland game hunting in Utah. The guide is intended as a short, easy-to-use reference for hunters. For an in-depth look at the rules and laws governing upland game hunts in Utah, you can visit [wildlife.utah.gov/rules](http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules) or the nearest Division office.

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## Contact information

### Division offices

#### *Salt Lake Office*

1594 W North Temple  
P.O. Box 146301  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301  
(801) 538-4700

#### *Southeastern Region*

319 N Carbonville Road Suite A  
Price, UT 84501  
(435) 613-3700

#### *Southern Region*

P.O. Box 606  
1470 N Airport Rd  
Cedar City, UT 84720  
(435) 865-6100

#### *Central Region*

1115 N Main St.  
Springville, UT 84663  
(801) 491-5678

#### *Northeastern Region*

152 E 100 N  
Vernal, UT 84078  
(435) 781-9453

#### *Northern Region*

515 E 5300 S  
Ogden, UT 84405  
(801) 476-2740

## Wildlife Board members

Paul Niemeyer, Chair	Ernie Perkins
Rick Woodard, Vice Chair	Tom Hatch
Lee Howard	Del Brady
Keele Johnson	
James F. Karpowitz,	
<i>Division Director, Executive Secretary</i>	

## HIGHLIGHTS

### What's new this season?

**Two-week pheasant hunt statewide:** The general pheasant hunt will be a two-week hunt in all areas of the state, including Utah County, which has previously had a one-week hunt.

**Earlier shooting hours for pheasant and quail openers:** On the opening days of the pheasant and quail hunts, you can now begin shooting 30 minutes before sunrise.

**Longer forest grouse season:** You have an extra month to hunt forest grouse! The season still begins in September, but now it runs through the end of December.

**A consistent, longer season for partridge:** Utah no longer offers three different partridge seasons. Instead, there will be one longer season held from late September 2008 until mid-February 2009.

**Later start to sage-grouse season:** The start of the sage-grouse season has moved from early September to late September, and the season has been extended by an additional week.

**Two new quail hunts:** These new hunts will take place in Daggett and Sanpete counties, respectively. For more information, please see the hunt tables that begin on page 32.

**New sharp-tailed grouse hunt:** This new hunt will be held in Cache County. For more information, please see the hunt tables that begin on page 32.

**Earlier sharp-tailed grouse season:** The sharp-tailed grouse season will begin three weeks earlier this year. For more information, please see the hunt tables that begin on page 32.

**Name and boundary change on Uintah sage-grouse hunt:** This hunt is now the Diamond/Blue Mountain hunt (#003). Please see the hunt tables that begin on page 32 for the updated boundary description.

**More private land open to hunting:** Utah's Walk-In Access program is expanding rapidly. There are now more than 60,000 acres of private land in northern, central and northeastern Utah that will be open to upland game hunters this season. For more information about the Walk-In Access program, please see the information box on page 6 or visit [wildlife.utah.gov/walkinaccess](http://wildlife.utah.gov/walkinaccess).

**White-winged and Eurasian collared-doves:** In the past, white-winged doves were found mostly south of Utah. Now they're becoming more common throughout the state. You may legally harvest white-winged doves and mourning doves in Utah. The white-winged and mourning dove bag and possession limits are in the aggregate. For example, the dove bag limit is 10 birds and may include any combination of white-winged and mourning doves. The possession limit is two bag limits, which is any combination of 20 white-winged and mourning doves. Biologists and sportsmen are also seeing more exotic Eurasian collared-doves in new areas in Utah. You can hunt these doves year round without a license, and there is no bag or possession limit. During the dove season, do not pluck any Eurasian collared-doves before transporting them. Leaving them unplucked will allow wildlife officers to distinguish them from any mourning and white-winged doves you may have taken. Please see page 39 for characteristics that will help you distinguish the various dove species in Utah.

## And keep in mind

**Hunting license required:** Before you can hunt upland game, you must have a valid Utah hunting or combination license. Both types of licenses are valid for 365 days from the date of purchase. You can buy your license online at [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov) or by calling 1-800-221-0659.

**Apply for a sandhill crane permit online or by phone:** If you plan to hunt sandhill crane in Utah this year, you must apply for a permit online or by phone no later than July 10, 2008.

There's an 11 p.m. deadline for online applications and a 5 p.m. deadline for phone applications. To apply, simply visit [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov) or call 1-801-538-4700. For season dates and other information about this hunt, please see page 16.

**Take a young person hunting:** In 2006, the Utah legislature removed the minimum age at which a person can hunt small game. This change means that anyone who has passed a Utah Hunter Education course can hunt small game in Utah, regardless of their age. For more information about Hunter Education, please see the information box on page 15.

**Youth chukar and pheasant hunts:** Ten chukar and pheasant hunts will be held for youth this fall. These hunts are a perfect way to introduce young people to upland game hunting. The hunts are open to hunters 15 years of age and younger. Please see page 8 for more information and get your young hunter registered today!

**Grouse permits on the Web:** Sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse permits will be available at [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov) beginning August 7 at 8 a.m. The permits will also be available from license agents and Division offices. The permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

**Harvest statistics on the Web:** Want to know how chukar partridge hunters did in Utah last year? Harvest statistics for all of Utah's upland game species are available at [wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame/annualreports](http://wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame/annualreports).

**Don't forget to register in the HIP:** If you plan to hunt migratory game birds—band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, sandhill crane or white-winged dove—during the 2008–2009 season, you must register in the Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP). The program provides biologists with valuable information about the country's migratory game birds. Registration is easy and takes about five minutes to complete. For more information, please see page 13.

**Attention chukar and sage-grouse hunters:**

The Division, Brigham Young University and Utah State University are conducting research on chukar partridge and sage-grouse populations. Part of the study includes placing leg bands and radio collars on these species. If you take a chukar or sage-grouse with a leg band or a radio collar, please report when and where the bird was taken (GPS coordinates preferred), to Dave Dahlgren at (435) 797-3975 or Randy Larsen at (801) 361-7692. The Division thanks you in advance for helping with these research projects!

**Jackrabbits and coyotes:** Jackrabbits and coyotes are not protected in Utah. You do not need a license to hunt them, and you can hunt them throughout the year.

**Corrections:** If errors are found in this guidebook after it is printed, the Division will correct them in the electronic copy that is posted online. Visit [wildlife.utah.gov/proclamations](http://wildlife.utah.gov/proclamations) to view all of the Division's guidebooks and proclamations electronically.

**Protection from discrimination:** The Division receives federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, or if you desire further information, please write to:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office for Diversity and Civil Rights  
Programs—External Programs  
4040 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 130  
Arlington, VA 22203

**Private lands:** The Division cannot guarantee access to any private land, including land that is cultivated or properly posted. If you plan to hunt—or engage in any other wildlife-related activities—on private land, you must obtain WRITTEN permission from the landowner or the landowner's authorized representative. To learn more, please see the information box on page 6.

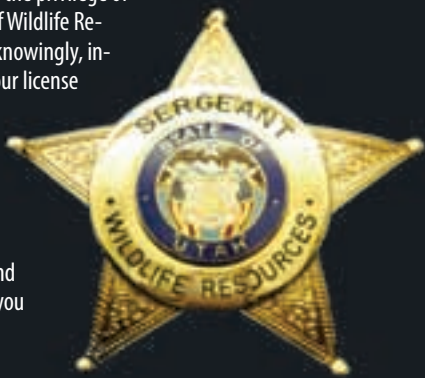
**Division funding:** The Division is mostly funded by the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and through federal aid made possible by an excise tax on the sale of firearms and other hunting- and fishing-related equipment.

## Don't lose your hunting and fishing privileges

If you commit a wildlife violation, you could lose the privilege of hunting and fishing in Utah. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources can suspend the license of anyone who knowingly, intentionally or recklessly violates wildlife laws. Your license can be suspended for a wildlife violation if:

- You are convicted.
- You plead guilty or no contest.
- You enter a plea in abeyance.

You will be notified of any action against your privilege after criminal proceedings conclude. And remember, if your license is suspended in Utah, you might not be permitted to hunt or fish in other states as well.





# HUNTING RESPONSIBLY IN UTAH

Use courtesy and common sense wherever you hunt

As an upland game hunter in Utah, you have your pick of great hunting spots.

You'll find vast stretches of public land and expanded access to private land—much of which is rich in wildlife. There are benefits to both types of areas, but where you hunt isn't nearly as important as how you hunt.

Whether you're on public or private property, please use common sense and basic courtesy as you travel, hunt and interact with others.

## Obey off-highway vehicle laws

Off-highway vehicles (OHVs) are sometimes the best way to reach your favorite hunting areas. At the same time, you need to be considerate of other hunters and avoid disturbing wildlife and destroying wildlife habitat. You should always:

- Keep OHVs on designated roads and trails
- Know and follow the regulations for the property so you don't ruin another hunter's trip or anger a landowner
- Ride ethically to protect natural resources, wildlife habitat and your riding privileges
- Remember that it's illegal to carry loaded firearms on or shoot from an OHV

If you see a hunter violating OHV rules, please contact the Division at 1-800-662-DEER.

## Use caution near guzzlers and other water sources

Guzzlers are structures that provide water to wildlife in some of the state's driest regions. Along with other man-made and natural water sources, guzzlers play a critical role in sustaining Utah's upland game species.

If you're near a guzzler or other water source, you should:

- Avoid driving, so you protect the area's vegetation
- Watch wildlife from a distance and don't

interrupt their patterns or routine use of the area

- Camp at a distance

Guzzlers and other water sources are vital resources for Utah wildlife, but animals won't visit them if you disrupt the area or destroy vegetation.

## Hunting on private land

If you're an upland game hunter, this season offers some exciting hunts in areas that used to be off limits.

Utah's Walk-In Access program now gives hunters, anglers and trappers unprecedented access to more than 60,000 acres of private property located across the northern half of the state.

It's a program that benefits everyone. Wildlife enthusiasts can recreate in new areas, and landowners can earn money for opening their properties to the public. Here's a summary of the program:

- The Division pays qualified landowners who open their properties to the public for wildlife-related recreation.
- The Division works closely with each landowner to customize a plan and outline the terms of access.
- The public can then use the area—on foot only—to hunt, fish or trap wildlife.

Of course, with increased access comes additional responsibility. The success of the program depends on hunters respecting both the landowners and their properties.

You can show respect by following the rules for each property and by picking up any litter you see, even if it isn't yours. And remember to thank the landowners, if you happen to see them while hunting.

For more information on Utah's Walk-In Access program—and to find the best upland game hunting properties near you—visit [wildlife.utah.gov/walkinaccess](http://wildlife.utah.gov/walkinaccess).

## Clean up after yourself

Pick up your spent shotgun shells and don't leave any garbage where you hunted—it's just common courtesy. This is especially important when you're hunting on private land.

"Trash can quickly change a landowner's mind about allowing hunters on the property," says Dave Olsen, the Division's upland game coordinator. "You wouldn't like it if someone scattered shotgun shells, candy wrappers and pop cans across your front yard. Landowners feel the same way about sloppy hunters."

You may even want to take a trash bag with you and spend a few minutes picking up trash that others left behind.

## Talk to landowners

Ask landowners for permission to access their land, keep up a friendly dialogue with them throughout the year and offer to help them maintain their properties. By helping a landowner with common tasks, such as hauling hay or repairing fences, you can usually obtain the access you need and often build a lasting friendship.

Except for Utah's Walk-In Access areas, you must obtain written permission to access private land in Utah.

A landowner permission card—one you can fill out and have the landowner sign—is available on the Division's Web site at [wildlife.utah.gov/law/permissioncard.html](http://wildlife.utah.gov/law/permissioncard.html).

## Never shoot at livestock or buildings

Always pay attention to what you're shooting at and what's behind it. Land and livestock owners have little patience for hunters who carelessly damage their property.

## Remember hunter ethics and safety

In addition to the common-sense items above, Olsen suggests that you:

- Wear hunter orange, especially during the opening weekends of the dove and pheasant hunts
- Don't flock shoot—pick one bird and shoot only at that bird.
- Don't crowd other hunters—be respectful and give them plenty of space
- Don't shoot at birds in trees or birds that are sitting on power lines or fences

By hunting upland game responsibly, you're doing your part to keep Utah's public and private hunting properties safe, clean and accessible.



## YOUTH CHUKAR AND PHEASANT HUNTS

Ten chukar and pheasant hunts—for hunters 15 years of age and younger—will be held in Utah this fall. These hunts are a great way to introduce young people to upland game hunting.

Qualifying to participate in one of the youth hunts is easy. If you meet the age requirement and graduate from hunter education, all you have to do is complete an application and write a one-paragraph essay. Your essay should be about one of the following topics: “I want to continue the Utah upland game hunting tradition because...” or, “I would like to start my own upland game hunting tradition because...”

Your application and essay must be received between Aug. 1–22, 2008 for one of the youth chukar hunts and between Aug. 1–Sept. 5, 2008 for one of the youth pheasant hunts.

Applications are available at [wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame](http://wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame) and at Division offices and hunter education centers.

### Great opportunities for youth

The youth hunts allow young people to go into the field—without competition from older hunters—and experience what it’s like to take an upland game bird. By participating in these hunts, Utah’s youth can:

- Learn to become responsible and ethical hunters
- Enjoy a higher likelihood of success
- Cultivate a love of hunting that will last a lifetime
- Spend quality time with their accompanying adults
- Get more practice in handling weapons safely

For more information about the youth chukar and pheasant hunts, please visit [wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame](http://wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame) or call the nearest Division office.

### Youth chukar hunts

The youth chukar hunts will be held Sept. 6 on five state wildlife management areas (WMAs). The WMAs will be closed to all other hunters that day.

The chukar hunts will be held at the Henefer-Echo WMA in Morgan and Summit counties; the Carr Fork WMA in Tooele County; the Book Cliffs-Willow Creek WMA in Uintah County; the Gordon Creek WMA in Carbon County; and the Pahvant WMA in Millard County.

### Youth pheasant hunts

The youth pheasant hunts will be held Nov. 8 on four state wildlife management areas and one Walk-In Access area. The five areas will be closed to all other hunters that day.

Pheasant hunts will be held at the Douglas/Sorensen Walk-In Access area in Box Elder County; the Carr Fork WMA in Tooele County; the Mallard Springs WMA in Duchesne County; the Huntington WMA in Emery County; and the Pahvant WMA in Millard County.

### Morning or afternoon?

The chukar and pheasant hunts include both morning and afternoon sessions. Hunters must indicate their session preference on the application.

### Hunt details

- Each hunter will have two to three hours to take their limit of birds. Birds will be released onto the areas before the hunts begin.
- Each youth hunter must be accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older who is willing to sign a waiver of liability. That adult is the only person who can accompany the youth hunter into the field during the hunt.

### Learning if you drew

Sometimes the number of applications



received for the youth hunts is greater than the number of spots available.

If you apply for a chukar hunt, the Division will contact you during the first week of September to let you know if your application was drawn for the hunt. If you apply for one of the pheasant hunts, the Division will contact you by mid-October.

You'll receive an e-mail (if you've given the Division your e-mail address) or a written letter.

## Sponsors

The youth hunts are sponsored by the Division of Wildlife Resources, the Golden Spike and Great Salt Lake chapters of Pheasants Forever, the Utah Chukar and Wildlife Foundation, the Salt Lake County Fish and Game Association, and the Wasatch Mountain Chapter of the North American Versatile Hunting Dog Association.

### HUNTING AND OHVs

Off-highway vehicles (OHVs) are a great means of transportation to hunting areas. At the same time, you need to be considerate of other hunters and make every effort to avoid disturbing wildlife.



- Begin hunting only after parking your machine at a designated parking area.
- Know and follow vehicle use regulations for your hunting unit so you don't ruin another hunter's trip.
- Stay on existing roads or trails, and ride ethically to protect natural resources, wildlife habitat and your riding privileges.
- It is illegal to carry loaded firearms on and/or shoot from OHVs.
- Drivers eight through 15 must possess an OHV education certificate to legally drive on public land.
- Drivers 16 and older must have a valid driver's license or an OHV certificate.
- Properly fitted and fastened helmets are recommended for all riders, and are required for those under 18.
- Out of state residents riding OHVs to Utah may need to purchase a non-resident permit. Call 1-800-OHV-RIDE.
- OHVs operated or transported on public lands, roads or trails must be registered.

If you see a hunter violating OHV rules, please contact the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources at 1-800-662-DEER.

Utah State Parks is the state OHV authority, providing access, education, and search and rescue on Utah's trails.

1-800-OHV-RIDE  
stateparks.utah.gov



## 2008 UTAH YOUTH UPLAND GAME HUNT APPLICATION

### Save time by applying at [wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame](http://wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame)

If you prefer to apply by mail, please complete this application, write a one-paragraph essay on a separate sheet of paper and mail to:

*Upland Game Coordinator  
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources  
PO Box 146301  
1594 W North Temple, Suite 2110  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301*

Last name \_\_\_\_\_ First name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Hunter education number and certification date \_\_\_\_\_  
Current Utah hunting or combination license number \_\_\_\_\_  
(not needed to apply, but required to participate in hunt) \_\_\_\_\_  
Street address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Home telephone \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of adult who will accompany applicant\* \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship to applicant \_\_\_\_\_

**CHUKAR HUNT:** Check the youth chukar hunt that you are applying for (choose only one). Youth chukar hunts will be held on Sept. 6, 2008. You must submit your application Aug. 1–22.

#### **Morgan/Summit counties**

Henefer-Echo WMA

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

#### **Uintah County**

Book Cliffs-Willow Creek WMA

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

#### **Carbon County**

Gordon Creek WMA

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

#### **Tooele County**

Carr Fork WMA

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

#### **Millard County**

Pahvant WMA

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

**PHEASANT HUNT:** Check the youth pheasant hunt that you are applying for (choose only one). Youth pheasant hunts will be held on Nov. 8, 2008. You must submit your application Aug. 1–Sept. 5.

#### **Box Elder County**

Douglas/Sorensen WMA

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 11:00 a.m. ☐ 2:00 p.m.

#### **Tooele County**

Carr Fork WMA

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 11:00 a.m. ☐ 2:00 p.m.

#### **Emery County**

Huntington WMA

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 11:00 a.m. ☐ 2:00 p.m.

#### **Duchesne County**

Mallard Spring WMA

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

#### **Millard County**

Pahvant WMA

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

\*An adult must accompany the young hunter. For more information on this requirement, see the box on page 14.

**Please write your essay on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to your application.**

## GAME BIRD BREEDERS AND HOBBYISTS

Please be responsible by following the law and obtaining a certificate of registration.

Many people in Utah possess live game birds (waterfowl and upland game) in captivity. Some people raise the birds as a hobby, while others exhibit the animals or use them to train hunting dogs or falcons.

Because game birds in Utah are classified as protected wildlife, rules and regulations govern their possession and use. Most people need a document known as a certificate of registration

(COR) to legally possess and use game birds. Utah Admin. Code R657-4, titled *Possession of Live Game Birds*, provides rules for the possession, importation, purchase, propagation, sale, barter, trade or disposal of live game birds in Utah.

If you are interested in possessing game birds, you can pick up a copy of the rule at any Division office. You can also view the rule online at [wildlife.utah.gov/rules](http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules).

## HUNTING DOG FIELD TRIALS AND TRAINING

Know and obey the rules regarding the use of game birds in dog-related pursuits.

Many of today's hunting dog field trialers and trainers want to use game birds (waterfowl or upland game) in their dog-related pursuits. Because game birds in Utah are classified as protected wildlife, rules and regulations govern their use in these activities.

Utah Admin. Code R657-46, titled *The Use of Game Birds in Dog Field Trials and Training*, provides the requirements, standards and application

process that must be followed to use live game birds in dog field trials and training. The rule allows you to train hunting dogs while protecting Utah's wild game birds.

Dog field trialers and trainers who want to use game birds in their activities can pick up a copy of the rule at any Division office. The rule is also available online at [wildlife.utah.gov/rules](http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules).

# PRAIRIE DOG HUNT CLOSURE STARTS APRIL 1

Check the calendar before making plans to hunt prairie dogs.

In Utah, prairie dog management is similar to other game management—there are “open” and “closed” seasons. This means that you cannot hunt prairie dogs during certain times of the year.

There are also two prairie dog populations that you cannot hunt under any circumstances. These populations include the white-tailed prairie dogs that live in northeastern Utah’s Coyote Basin and all Utah prairie dogs (see map).

## Season closed April 1–June 15

From April 1 to June 15, prairie dog hunting is prohibited on all of Utah’s public lands. This closure protects prairie dogs while they breed and raise their litters. It helps prairie dogs reproduce successfully and gives their young a better chance of survival. During this period, hunting is permitted on private lands.

After June 15, hunting is permitted only for white-tailed and Gunnison’s prairie dogs.

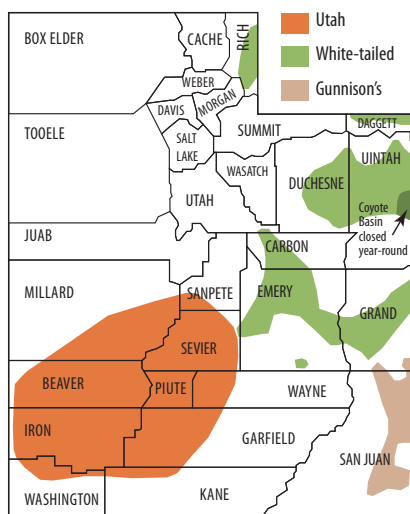
## Protected populations

The white-tailed prairie dogs in Coyote Basin are protected and may not be hunted at any time during the year. These animals are the primary prey of black-footed ferrets, a federally protected species in the area. Similarly, the threatened Utah prairie dog is protected by the Endangered Species Act; it cannot be hunted at any time.

## Prairie dogs in Utah

Utah prairie dogs live in southwestern Utah;

## Prairie dog ranges



Gunnison’s prairie dogs live east of the Colorado River; and white-tailed prairie dogs live in areas across the state.

All of these prairie dog species have suffered dramatic population declines over the past century. Some research suggests prairie dog populations have declined by as much as 98 percent since the late 1800s. Destruction and fragmentation of habitat is thought to be the greatest reason for this decline, although disease and drought have also contributed to the species’ plight.

## LICENSE & PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Obtaining a hunting or combination license is the first step to hunting upland game in Utah. An additional permit is also required if you plan to hunt certain species of grouse, pigeon and ptarmigan or if you want to hunt sandhill crane. In addition, if you'd like to hunt doves, pigeons or cranes, you'll need to obtain a free migratory game bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) number. This section tells you how to obtain these items.

### Hunting and combination licenses

*Utah Code § 23-19-1*

You must purchase a hunting license or a combination license to hunt upland game in Utah. Here's the difference between the two licenses:

A hunting license allows you to hunt small game, including upland game and waterfowl.

A combination license allows you to fish and hunt small game in Utah. When you buy a combination license, you also get a price break compared to buying your hunting and fishing licenses separately.

Licenses are available at [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov) and from license agents and Division offices. You can also purchase a license by calling 1-800-221-0659. You must carry your license with you while you're hunting, and you cannot alter, transfer or lend your license to another person.

### Permits

*Utah Code § 23-19-1 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-4*

In addition to your hunting or combination license, you must also obtain permits if you want to hunt band-tailed pigeon, sage-grouse, sharp-tailed grouse and white-tailed ptarmigan.

You may obtain only one permit for each of these species. Please remember that you must also have a valid hunting or combination license in order to use the permit. If your hunting license expires before the end of the season for which your permit was issued, you'll have to buy a new license to hunt the remainder of the season.

Falconers who have a valid falconry COR may obtain one additional two-bird sage-grouse permit beginning September 24 if any sage-grouse permits are still available on that date.

A permit is also required to hunt sandhill crane,

but unlike permits for other upland game, sandhill crane permits are available only through a drawing. For more information about obtaining a sandhill crane permit, see the section titled *Applying to hunt sandhill crane* on page 16 of this guide.

### Sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse

A limited number of sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse permits are available. You may obtain one sage-grouse permit each season, and one sharp-tailed grouse permit each season.

A sage-grouse permit allows you to take two sage-grouse during the sage-grouse season. A sharp-tailed grouse permit allows you to take two sharp-tailed grouse during the sharp-tailed grouse season.

A sage-grouse or sharp-tailed grouse permit is valid for only the area specified on your permit.

Sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse permits are issued on a first-come, first-served basis. You can obtain these permits at [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov) and from license agents and Division offices, beginning August 7 at 8 a.m.

### Band-tailed pigeon and white-tailed ptarmigan

Band-tailed pigeon and white-tailed ptarmigan permits are available at [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov), and from license agents and Division offices, beginning August 7 at 8 a.m.

### Migratory game bird HIP registration

*50 CFR 20.20 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-3*

In addition to your license, if you're hunting migratory game birds—band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, white-winged dove or sandhill crane—you must obtain a Migratory Game Bird



Harvest Information Program (HIP) registration number. You can obtain your HIP number one of two ways:

1. Register at [www.uthip.com](http://www.uthip.com).
2. Call 1-877-UTAH-744 (1-877-882-4744). If

you have questions or need help obtaining your HIP number, please call 1-800-368-4683.

You must provide the following information to obtain your HIP number: your hunting license number and hunting license type; your name, address, phone number and date of birth; and information about any migratory game bird hunts you participated in during the 2007–2008 season.

Once you've obtained your HIP number, you must write the number in the space provided on your current hunting license. If you're a lifetime license holder, you'll receive a sticker from the Division every three years that you can write your HIP number on and place on your lifetime license card.

## Adults must accompany young hunters

*R657-5-4*

While hunting with any weapon, a person under 14 years old must be accompanied by his or her parent, legal guardian or other responsible person who is 21 years of age or older and who has been approved by the parent or guardian.

A person at least 14 years old and under 16 years old must be accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older while hunting with any weapon.

The Division encourages adults to be familiar with Hunter Education guidelines or to complete the Hunter Education course before accompanying youth into the field.

While in the field, the youth and the adult must remain close enough for the adult to see and provide verbal assistance to the young hunter. Using electronic devices, such as walkie-talkies or cell phones, does not meet this requirement.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service started the HIP in the mid-1990s. The program provides biologists with information that allows them to better manage the nation's migratory game bird populations.

## Cooperative Wildlife Management Units (CWMUs)

*Utah Code § 23-23-10 and Utah Admin. Code R657-21*

Upland game CWMUs are private property you can hunt if you purchase a hunting or combination license and a CWMU permit from the landowner or association that owns the CWMU. You must have a valid CWMU permit and a valid hunting license in your possession to hunt on a CWMU.

A list of upland game and waterfowl CWMUs is available at [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov) and at Division offices. The list is usually available by late August. CWMUs are added to the list throughout the fall.

## Age requirements

*Utah Code § 23-20-20*

In 2006, the Utah legislature removed the minimum age at which a person can hunt small game. This change means that anyone who has passed a Division-approved Hunter Education course can hunt small game in Utah, regardless of their age.

## Hunter education requirements

*Utah Code § 23-19-11 and Utah Admin. Code R657-23*

If you were born after December 31, 1965, and want to buy a hunting license or apply for or buy an upland game permit, you must provide proof that you've passed a hunter education course approved by the Division.

The Division and its license agents will accept the following as proof that you've completed hunter education: a certificate of completion of a hunter education course (this certificate is called a "blue card" in Utah) or a hunting license with your hunter education number noted on the license.

If you become a Utah resident, and you've completed an approved hunter education course in another state, province or country, you must obtain a Division-issued blue card in order to buy a resident hunting or combination license. You may obtain a

Utah blue card at any Division office by providing proof that you've completed a Division-approved hunter education course. The card costs \$10.

## Upland game hunting fees

### Resident license fees

Hunting license* (under 14 years of age)	\$11
Hunting license* (14 years of age or older)	\$26
Combination license*	\$30

### Nonresident license fees

3-day small game license	\$25
Hunting license*	\$65
Combination license*	\$80

### Permit fees

Sage-grouse permit (non-refundable handling fee)	\$10
Sandhill crane permit (non-refundable handling fee)	\$10
Sharp-tailed grouse permit (non-refundable handling fee)	\$10
Band-tailed pigeon permit (no handling fee)	No charge
White-tailed ptarmigan permit (no handling fee)	No charge

\* Hunting and combination licenses are valid for 365 days from the day you buy them.

## Three-day nonresident small game license

If you're not a resident of Utah and will only be in the state for a short time, you can hunt upland game without paying the full price for a nonresident license. A three-day nonresident small game license is now available for \$25. You can purchase one online at [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov) or from license agents and Division offices. This three-day license does not allow you to apply for or obtain big game, bear, cougar or turkey permits.

## It's required: Hunter education

If you were born after 1965, you must take and successfully complete the state's hunter education course. It's an easy process:

1. Obtain a hunter education registration certificate. Each certificate costs only \$10, and you can obtain them online at [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov) or over the counter from the Division or a license agent.
2. Register for a class with your local hunter education instructor.
3. Take your registration certificate to your instructor on the first night of class.
4. Successfully complete the course—your instructor will then validate your certificate. The validated certificate serves as your hunting license.

**Note:** Both the registration certificate and the corresponding hunting license are valid for 365 days from the date of purchase. The license enables you to apply for or obtain permits in the Division's hunt drawings. In order to maximize your hunting opportunities, you should register for and complete the hunter education course as soon as possible after purchasing your registration certificate.

After completing the course, you will receive your official hunter education card (commonly known as the "blue card") by mail. It will be sent to the address listed on your registration certificate. This card certifies that you passed hunter education.

You should also keep the following in mind:

- Hunter education students under the age of 16 must be accompanied by an adult while hunting.
- Regardless of when a student graduates, all hunting regulations (such as season limits and bag dates) will apply.
- Students who are planning to hunt out of state should allow enough time for their hunter education card to arrive in the mail.

For more information, visit [wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation](http://wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation), contact your local Division office or call (801) 538-4727.

## APPLYING TO HUNT SANDHILL CRANE

To hunt sandhill crane in Utah, you must first draw a permit. You can only apply for this permit online at [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov). This section explains how to apply for a sandhill crane permit.

### Sandhill crane application fee

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-5 and R657-42*

There is no fee for the sandhill crane permit, but there is a \$10 non-refundable handling fee to cover the cost of processing your application.

In addition to a sandhill crane permit, a current hunting or combination license is required to hunt sandhill crane. You must obtain one of these licenses before you can obtain a sandhill crane permit.

You can use American Express, Discover, MasterCard and VISA credit or debit cards as payment, and they must be valid through September 2008. You can also use a pre-paid credit card. If you have questions about using a pre-paid credit card, check with your financial institution for more information.

Handling fees and donations are charged to your credit or debit card when your application is processed. Your application can be voided if your credit or debit card is invalid or refused.

If you obtain a sandhill crane permit, please remember that you must have a valid hunting or combination license in order to use the permit. If your hunting license expires before the sandhill crane season ends, you'll have to buy a new license to hunt the remainder of the season.

### Important dates for sandhill crane hunters

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-5 and R657-42*

#### June 26: Application period begins

Visit [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov) to apply for your permit. Both residents and nonresidents may apply.

To apply for a resident permit, you must be a resident at the time of purchase. August 1 is considered the purchase date of the permit and the date by which you must establish residency in order to apply for a resident permit.

You may not apply for a sandhill crane permit more than once each year, and group applications are not accepted.

### Applying online is quick and easy!

The fastest way to apply for a Utah sandhill crane permit is online at [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov). Applying online provides you with several advantages:

- You can apply from your home, office or any location that has Internet access.
- You can submit your application within minutes and receive an e-mail confirmation that it was received.
- The online application alerts you if you make an error.
- The online application provides you with the correct hunt numbers.
- Drawing results will be sent to your e-mail address.
- You'll receive a reminder the following year about the next sandhill crane application period.

### July 10: Application deadline

Applications must be submitted through [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov) no later than 11 p.m. on July 10, 2008. If you need help with your online application, please call 1-801-538-4700 before 5 p.m. on July 10, 2008. A Division employee will be available to help you!

### July 17: Making changes to or withdrawing your application

You may change your hunt choices or make other changes to your application by requesting the changes in writing by July 17, 2008.

To amend or withdraw your application,

obtain an amendment or withdrawal form at [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov) or any Division office. The form requests all of the information needed to change your application. After you've completed the form, make sure you sign it and get your signature notarized. You should then mail your notarized original to the address listed on the form.

If you decide to amend your application, you'll be charged \$25. And please remember that the handling fees you submitted with your application are not refundable.

### August 1: Drawing results available

You will be notified of the drawing results by

mail and e-mail. You can also learn the drawing results by calling 1-800-221-0659.

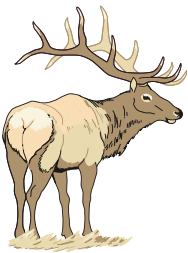
If you draw a permit, you'll receive your permit in the mail in August.

### August 14: Remaining permits available

Any permits remaining after the drawing may be obtained beginning August 14, 2008, at [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov) and from license agents and Division offices. Remaining permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis. You may obtain only one sandhill crane permit each year.

## Helping wildlife makes you look good.

(Now your car wants a turn.)



Utah

GOWILD

ENSURING WILDLIFE'S FUTURE

Show off your sense of style, your favorite activity or even your patriotic side with one of Utah's wildlife license plates. Choose from a bald eagle, cutthroat trout or Rocky Mountain elk. Learn how to get your new plate at [wildlife.utah.gov](http://wildlife.utah.gov).

## FIELD REQUIREMENTS

23-20-25

While hunting upland game in Utah, you should know the requirements for carrying and using firearms and archery tackle, the different types of hunting methods that may and may not be used and what you're required to do with any upland game you take.

To help the Division fulfill its responsibility as trustee and custodian of Utah's wildlife, Division conservation officers monitor the taking and possession of wildlife, and the required licenses, firearms and equipment used for hunting. Hunters should expect to encounter conservation officers and biologists in the field and at checkpoints.

If you're contacted by a conservation officer, you must provide the officer with the items he or she asks for, including any licenses required for hunting, any devices used to participate in hunting and any game that you've taken. These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information about upland game in Utah.

### Firearms and archery tackle

Several rules apply to the type of firearms, archery tackle and ammunition that may be used to take upland game in Utah.

#### Weapon and ammunition requirements

50 CFR 20.21 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-6 and R657-5-9

Upland game may be taken with a shotgun no larger than 10 gauge, a handgun or with archery equipment. Ammunition for shotguns and handguns must be one-half ounce or more of shot between sizes no. 2 and no. 8.

The only exceptions to these rules are the following:

- Sandhill crane may be taken only with nontoxic shot, but there's no restriction on the size of the nontoxic shot you may use (to learn more about nontoxic shot, please see the definition on page 25 of this guide).
- Migratory game birds (doves, pigeons and cranes) may not be taken with a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells (one in the chamber and two in the magazine). Many shotguns can hold more than two shells in the magazine, but making these guns legal for dove, pigeon and crane

hunting is easy. An inexpensive item, called a "shotgun plug," comes with most shotguns, or you can purchase one at most sporting goods stores. Place the plug in the magazine of your gun, and your gun should not be capable of holding more than two shells in the magazine.

- Doves, pigeons and cranes may not be taken with a handgun.
- Cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare may be taken with any firearm that is not capable of being fired fully automatic.

#### Hunting on temporary game preserves

50 CFR 20.21 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-6 and R657-5-9

There are certain weapon and ammunition restrictions for upland game hunters who are hunting on what Utah law refers to as "temporary game preserves."

Temporary game preserves are any area in Utah where a bull elk, buck pronghorn, moose, bison, bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain goat hunt is taking place. In addition, all limited entry buck deer areas and CWMUs in Utah are considered temporary game preserves while hunts are taking place on them.

If you are hunting upland game on a



## Can you possess a weapon?

*Utah Code § 76-10-503*

It is illegal under Utah Code Section 76-10-503 to possess or use a firearm, muzzleloader, archery tackle or any other dangerous weapon if you:

- Have been convicted of or are under indictment for any felony offense;
- Are on probation or parole for a felony offense;
- Are on parole from a secure facility;
- Have been adjudicated delinquent (juvenile) in the last seven years of an offense that, if committed by an adult, would have been a felony;
- Are an unlawful user of a controlled substance;
- Have been found not guilty by reason of insanity for a felony offense;
- Have been found mentally incompetent to stand trial for a felony offense;
- Have been adjudicated mentally defective as provided in the federal Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act;
- Have been committed to a mental institution;
- Are an alien who is illegally in the United States;
- Have been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces; or
- Have renounced your United States citizenship.

The purchase or possession of any hunting license, permit, tag or certificate of registration from the Division does not authorize the holder to legally possess or use a firearm, muzzleloader, archery tackle or any other dangerous weapon while hunting if they are otherwise restricted from possessing these weapons under Section 76-10-503.

temporary game preserve, you may use only a shotgun—firing shot sizes no. 4 or smaller—or archery tackle without broadheads. There is one exception to this rule: you can possess and use broadheads if you have a valid big game archery permit for the area you're hunting.

In addition to the requirements above, you may NOT use either of the following:

- A firearm capable of being fired fully automatic
- Any light enhancement device or aiming device that casts a beam of light

**Note:** Crossbows are not legal archery equipment for taking upland game.

## Loaded firearms in a vehicle

*Utah Code § 76-10-502 and 76-10-505*

You may not carry a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle. A pistol, revolver, rifle or shotgun is considered loaded when an unfired cartridge, shell or projectile is in the firing position.

Pistols and revolvers are also considered loaded when an unfired cartridge, shell or projectile is in a position whereby the manual operation of any mechanism once would cause the unfired cartridge, shell or projectile to fire.

A muzzleloading firearm is considered loaded when it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinders.

The firearm restrictions in this section do not apply to concealed carry permit holders carrying a concealed weapon in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7 of the Utah Code. Please see Utah Code § 76-10-504 at [wildlife.utah.gov/rules](http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules) for more information.

## Areas where you can't discharge a firearm

*Utah Code § 76-10-508 and Utah Admin. Code R657-12*

You may not discharge a firearm:

- from a vehicle;
- from, upon or across any highway;
- at power lines;
- within Utah state park camp or picnic sites,

overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps or developed beaches; or

- without written permission to discharge the firearm from the owner or person in charge of the property within 600 feet of:
  - a house, dwelling or any other building;
  - any structure in which a domestic animal is kept or fed, including a barn, poultry yard, corral, feeding pen or stockyard.

## State parks

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-11 and R651-614-4*

Hunting any wildlife is prohibited within the boundaries of all state park areas, except those designated open to hunting by the Division of Parks and Recreation in Utah Admin. Code R651-614-4.

Hunting with rifles and handguns in park areas designated open to hunting is prohibited within one mile of all park facilities, including buildings, camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps and developed beaches.

Hunting with shotguns or archery tackle is prohibited within one-quarter mile of the above areas.

## Hunters with disabilities

Utah provides special hunting accommodations for people with disabilities. These accommodations include the opportunity to hunt with a companion, use a crossbow, hunt from a vehicle, use a draw lock, use a scope on archery equipment or a muzzleloader, and special season extensions.

For a complete copy of these accommodations and what's required to qualify for them (R657-12), please visit [wildlife.utah.gov/rules](http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules) or call any Division office.

## Hunting methods

Several rules apply to the methods that may be used to hunt upland game in Utah and the

areas that are open to upland game hunting in the state.

## Using dogs to hunt

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-20*

Dogs may be used to locate and retrieve upland game during open hunting seasons. Dogs are not allowed on state wildlife management or waterfowl management areas except during open hunting seasons or as posted open by the Division.

## Falconry

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-12*

If you're interested in hunting upland game with a falcon, you must obtain a hunting or combination license and a falconry certificate of registration (COR). Falconers who are interested in hunting band-tailed pigeon, sage-grouse, sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse or white-tailed ptarmigan must also obtain a permit for the bird(s) they wish to hunt.

The areas open and the bag and possession limits for falconry are the same as those listed in the hunt table in this guide. The only differences are as follows:

- Falconers may take pheasants of either sex.
- Falconers may obtain one additional two-bird sage-grouse permit beginning September 24, if any sage-grouse permits are still available on that date.
- The daily bag limit for band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove is three birds and the possession limit is six birds. Any combination of those birds can be included in your daily bag and possession limit. (For example, your three-bird daily bag limit could include three band-tailed pigeons, or it could include one band-tailed pigeon and two mourning doves.)

Falconry season dates for upland game are as follows:

- All upland game—except band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove—may be taken by falconry from Sept.

1, 2008 through Feb. 28, 2009 except in the following areas:

- In Box Elder County, the season is Aug. 12, 2008 through Feb. 15, 2009.
- In Salt Lake County, the season is Sept. 1 through March 31, 2009.
- Band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove may be taken by falconry from Sept. 1 through Dec. 16, 2008.

Please see the Falconry Proclamation for additional information at [wildlife.utah.gov/proclamations](http://wildlife.utah.gov/proclamations).

## Trespassing

*Utah Code §§ 23-20-14 and 23-20-3.5*

While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife-related activities, you may not do any of the following activities:

- Enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted without the permission of the owner or the person in charge of the land
- Refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the owner or person in charge
- Obstruct any entrance or exit to private property.

“Cultivated land” is land that is readily identifiable as land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops, land used for the raising of crops, or a pasture that is artificially irrigated.

“Permission” means written authorization from the owner or person in charge to enter upon private land that is cultivated or properly posted. Permission must include all of the following details:

- The signature of the owner or person in charge
- The name of the person being given permission
- The appropriate dates
- A general description of the land

“Properly posted” means that “No Trespass-

ing” signs—or a minimum of 100 square inches of bright yellow, bright orange or fluorescent paint—are displayed at all corners, on fishing streams crossing property lines, and on roads, gates and rights-of-way entering the land. If metal fence posts are used, the entire exterior side must be painted.

You may not post private property you do not own or legally control or land that is open to the public as provided by Utah Code § 23-21-4. In addition, it is unlawful to take protected wildlife or their parts while trespassing in violation of Utah Code § 23-20-14.

You are guilty of a class B misdemeanor if you violate any provision described in this section. Your license, tag, certificate of registration or permit privileges may also be suspended.

## Closed areas

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-21*

You may not hunt upland game in any area posted closed by the Division or in any of the following areas:

- Salt Lake International Airport boundaries as posted.
- The following incorporated municipalities are closed to hunting: Most of the incorporated areas of Alta; a portion of Davis County; Garland City; Layton; Logan; Pleasant View City; South Ogden City; Syracuse City; West Jordan; and West Valley City. Check with the respective city offices for specific boundaries. Also check with other municipalities not listed above for any additional restrictions.
- The Goshen Warm Springs WMA is closed to all hunting.
- Military installations, including Camp Williams, are closed to hunting and trespassing unless otherwise authorized.

## Using motorized vehicles

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-14*

Motorized vehicle travel on all state wildlife management areas is restricted to county roads

and improved roads that are posted open to vehicles.

## Spotlighting

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-24*

You may not use a spotlight, headlight or other artificial light to locate any protected wildlife, including upland game, while having in your possession a firearm or other weapon or device that could be used to take or injure protected wildlife.

The use of a spotlight or other artificial light in any area where protected wildlife are generally found is *prima facie* evidence of attempting to locate protected wildlife. (*Prima facie* evidence means that if you're spotlighting, the burden of proof falls on you to prove that you were not attempting to locate protected wildlife.)

The provisions of this section do not apply to the use of the headlights of a motor vehicle or other artificial light in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife, or if you're licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7 of the Utah Code, provided you're not utilizing the concealed weapon to hunt or take wildlife.

## Baiting

*50 CFR 20.11 and 20.21 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-13*

Baiting is an illegal activity that involves the spreading of shelled, shucked or unshucked grain, feed or salt to lure, attract or entice birds to an area. You may not hunt upland game by baiting. You also cannot hunt on or over any baited area if you know, or reasonably should know, that the area is or has been baited. An area is considered to be a baited area for 10 days after the bait has been removed from the area, or for 10 days after the bait in the area has been eaten.

You can take any upland game—except sandhill crane—on or over lands or areas that have not been baited, and where grain or other feed has been distributed or scattered solely as the result of manipulation of an agricultural crop or other feed on the land where grown (for example,

a farmer shredding corn in a field and letting the corn remain where it fell).

In addition, you can take any upland game—including sandhill crane—on or over the following lands or areas as long as these areas have not been baited:

- standing crops or flooded standing crops (including aquatics); standing, flooded or manipulated natural vegetation; flooded harvested croplands; or lands or areas where seeds or grains have been scattered solely as the result of a normal agricultural planting, harvesting, post-harvest manipulation (for example, a farmer working his land after the harvest is over) or normal soil stabilization practice (for example, a farmer planting a cover crop to protect the soil during the winter);
- from a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with natural vegetation;
- from a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with vegetation from agricultural crops, as long as such camouflaging does not result in the exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering of grain or other feed; or
- standing or flooded standing agricultural crops where grain is inadvertently scattered solely as a result of a hunter entering or exiting a hunting area, placing decoys or retrieving downed birds.

## Live decoys and electronic calls

*50 CFR 20.21 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-22*

You may not take migratory game birds (doves, pigeons or cranes) with:

- the use or aid of live birds as decoys; or
- recorded or electronically amplified migratory game bird calls or sounds, or recorded or electronically amplified imitations of migratory game bird calls or sounds.

## Possession of upland game

Once you've taken an upland game species, several rules apply to the use of the game you've taken.

### Waste of upland game

*Utah Code § 23-20-8 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-18*

You may not waste any upland game or permit it to be wasted or spoiled. Waste means to abandon upland game or to allow it to spoil or be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use. For example, using the meat as fertilizer or for trapping bait is not considered a beneficial use of the meat.

In addition, you may not kill or cripple any upland game without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the bird or animal. Any upland game you've wounded must be immediately killed and included in your bag limit.

### Tagging requirements

*Utah Code § 23-20-30 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-16*

You must tag the carcass of a sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse before you leave the site of kill or move the carcass from the site of kill.

To tag a carcass, completely detach the tag from the license or permit and completely remove the appropriate notches to correspond with the date the bird was taken. Then attach the tag to the carcass so that the tag remains securely fastened and visible.

Your tag also includes a notch that indicates the sex of the bird, but you do not need to remove this notch; you only need to remove the notches that indicate when the bird was taken.

You may not remove more than one notch indicating the date the bird was taken, or tag more than one carcass using the same tag. Also, you may not hunt or pursue sage-grouse, sandhill crane or sharp-tailed grouse after any of the notches have been removed from the tag or the tag has been detached from the permit.

## Identification of species and sex

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-17*

When transporting any upland game bird or migratory game bird, one fully feathered wing must remain attached to each bird you've taken. Keeping the wing attached allows wildlife officers and biologists to determine the species and sex of each bird.

## Possession of live upland game

*50 CFR 20.38, Utah Code § 23-13-4 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-15*

A hunting license does not give you authority to possess live upland game. You must immediately kill any upland game you've wounded and include it in your bag limit. More information about the possession of live upland game is found in Utah Admin. Code R657-4 at [wildlife.utah.gov/rules](http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules).

## Donating and transporting upland game

*50 CFR 20.36, 20.37 and 20.40 and Utah Code § 23-20-9*

The following are the only places where you may donate, or give, upland game or its parts to another person:

- The residence of the donor
- The residence of the person receiving upland game or its parts
- A meat locker
- A storage plant
- A meat processing facility

If you donate upland game, a written statement of donation must be kept with the upland game or parts. That statement must include all of the following information:

- The number and species of wildlife or parts donated
- The date of donation
- The license or permit number of the donor
- The signature of the donor

In addition to the information required above, if you're donating migratory game birds, or another person is transporting migratory game birds for you, the birds must be tagged with your address and the dates the birds were killed. You



must also tag any migratory game birds that have been left for cleaning, storage (including temporary storage), shipment or taxidermy services.

## Shipping harvested migratory game birds

*50 CFR 20.53 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-23*

You may not ship migratory game birds (doves, pigeons, or cranes) unless you possess a shipping permit, which is available from Division offices listed on page 3. You must also write all of the following information on the outside of the package the birds are shipped in:

- Your name and address
- The name and address of the recipient
- The number and species of the birds contained in the package

## Exporting harvested upland game from Utah

*50 CFR 20.53 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-23*

You may export upland game or its parts from Utah only if you harvested the upland game and you possess a valid license or permit that corresponds to the tag (if applicable) on the upland game.

If you're not the person who harvested the upland game, you must obtain a shipping permit from the Division.

## Importing harvested migratory game birds

For information regarding the importation of migratory game birds you've harvested in another state or country, consult the Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 20.61 through 20.66.

The following are some of the rules that apply:

- One fully feathered wing must remain attached to all migratory game birds being transported between the point of entry and your home or to a migratory bird preservation facility (i.e., a facility where birds are taken to be cleaned and prepared for the table).
- You may not import migratory game birds harvested in any foreign country, except Canada, unless the birds are dressed (except as required in CFR 20.63), drawn and the head and feet are removed.
- You may not import migratory game birds that belong to another person.
- Federal bag and possession limits apply, regardless of the number of states or provinces you may have hunted in during your trip. For example, if you hunt doves in two states, the total number of doves you take cannot exceed a single federal bag and possession limit. (For example, if the federal bag limit is 10 doves, and you take eight doves in the first state and then travel to another state and hunt the same day, you can take only two doves in the second state.)

## DEFINITIONS

50 CFR 20.11, Utah Code § 23-13-2 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-2

**Bag limit** means the maximum limit, in number or amount, of protected wildlife that one person may legally take during one day.

**Bait** means shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed that lures, attracts or entices birds.

**Baited area** means any area on which shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed has been placed, exposed, deposited, distributed or scattered, if that shelled, shucked, or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed could serve as a lure or attraction for upland game birds to, on or over areas where hunters are attempting to take upland game birds. Any such area will remain a baited area for 10 days following the complete removal of all such shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed.

**Baiting** means the direct or indirect placing, depositing, exposing, distributing or scattering of shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed that could serve as a lure or attraction for upland game birds to, on, or over any areas where hunters are attempting to take upland game birds.

**Certificate of registration** means a document issued under the Wildlife Resources Code, or any rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board granting authority to engage in activities not covered by a license, permit, or tag.

**CFR** means the Code of Federal Regulations.

**Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit** means a generally contiguous area of land open for hunting small game, waterfowl or big game, which is registered in accordance with the rules and proclamations of the Wildlife Board.

**Falconry** means the sport of taking quarry by means of a trained raptor.

**HIP** means Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program.

**Hunting** means to take or pursue a reptile, amphibian, bird or mammal by any means.

**Migratory game bird** means, for purposes of this proclamation, band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, white-winged dove and sandhill crane.

**Nonresident** means a person who does not qualify as a resident.

**Nontoxic shot** means soft iron, steel, copper-plated steel, nickel-plated steel, zinc-plated steel, bismuth, tungsten and any other shot types approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Lead, nickel-plated lead, copper-plated lead, copper and lead/copper alloy shot have not been approved.

**Permit** means a document, including a stamp, which grants authority to engage in specified activities under the Wildlife Resources Code or a rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board.

**Possession** means actual or constructive possession.

**Possession limit** means the number of bag limits one individual may legally possess.

**Resident** means a person who:

- has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment in Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license or permit, AND
- DOES NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

An individual retains Utah residency if he or she leaves Utah to serve in the armed forces of the United States, or for religious or educational purposes, and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country. Members of the armed forces of the United States

and dependents are residents as of the date the member reports for duty under assigned orders in Utah if:

- the member is NOT on temporary duty in Utah and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.
- the member presents a copy of his or her assignment orders to a Division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident.

A nonresident attending an institution of higher learning in Utah as a full-time student may qualify as a resident if the student has been present in Utah for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license or permit and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

A Utah resident license or permit is invalid if a resident license for hunting, fishing or trapping is purchased in any other state or country. An individual DOES NOT qualify as a resident if he or she is an absentee landowner paying property tax on land in Utah.

**Tag** means a card, label or other identification

device issued for attachment to the carcass of protected wildlife.

**Take** means to:

- hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, possess, angle, seine, trap or kill any protected wildlife; or
- attempt any action referred to above.

**Transport** means to ship, carry, export, import, receive or deliver for shipment, conveyance, carriage, exportation or importation.

**Upland game** means pheasant, quail, chukar partridge, Hungarian partridge, sage-grouse, ruffed grouse, blue grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, cottontail rabbit, snowshoe hare, white-tailed ptarmigan, and the following migratory game birds: band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, white-winged dove and sandhill crane.

**Waste** means to abandon protected wildlife or to allow protected wildlife to spoil or to be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use.



# STAY OUT— STAY ALIVE!

An abandoned mine may look like a ready-made adventure. Don't be fooled. More often than not an abandoned mine promises only injury or death. Cave-ins, toxic gases, dangerous snakes and other animals, deep vertical shafts and undetonated explosives can cost you your life. There are an estimated 20,000 abandoned mines scattered across Utah. If you come across one, heed our advice—stay out and stay alive!

## UPLAND GAME HUNTER'S HARVEST RECORD

The Division annually surveys upland game hunters about the species they harvest. It is critical to upland game management programs that you report accurate information. By updating this table after each hunt, you'll be able to provide useful and accurate information during harvest telephone surveys. In addition, you can use your harvest record as a resource in future upland game hunting seasons.

Date	Upland game bird or animal hunted	County or unit hunted	Number of days hunted	Number bagged

## SHOOTING HOURS

Utah Admin. Code R657-6-10

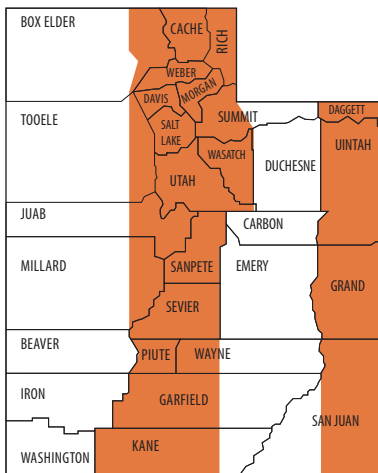
Shooting hours for all upland game species begin 30 minutes before official sunrise.

Shooting hours end at different times, depending on the species you're hunting:

- For pigeon, dove and crane, shooting hours end at official sunset.
- For blue grouse, chukar partridge, cottontail rabbit, Hungarian partridge, pheasant, quail, ruffed grouse, sage-grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, snowshoe hare and white-tailed ptarmigan, shooting hours end 30 minutes after official sunset.

Official sunrise and sunset times are different, depending on the day and the location in the state where you're hunting. Please consult the table and the time zone map at the right to learn the differences. You must also follow one other shooting-hour rule:

- You may not discharge a firearm on state-owned lands adjacent to the Great Salt Lake,



on state waterfowl management areas or on federal refuges after official sunset or sooner than 30 minutes before official sunrise.



**If you want to hunt it tomorrow,  
help us protect it today.**

**UTiP**

**1-800-662-DEER**

**Turn In a Poacher**

DATE	SEPTEMBER 2008		OCTOBER 2008		NOVEMBER 2008		DECEMBER 2008		JANUARY 2009		FEBRUARY 2009	
	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.
1	6:55	7:59	7:25	7:09	7:59	6:23	7:33	5:00	7:46	5:19	7:34	5:52
2	6:56	7:57	7:26	7:07	7:00	5:22	7:34	5:00	7:46	5:20	7:33	5:53
3	6:57	7:56	7:27	7:05	7:01	5:21	7:35	5:00	7:47	5:21	7:32	5:54
4	6:58	7:54	7:28	7:04	7:02	5:20	7:36	5:00	7:47	5:22	7:31	5:55
5	6:59	7:52	7:29	7:02	7:03	5:18	7:37	5:00	7:47	5:23	7:30	5:56
6	7:00	7:51	7:30	7:00	7:04	5:17	7:38	5:00	7:47	5:24	7:29	5:57
7	7:01	7:49	7:31	6:59	7:06	5:16	7:39	5:00	7:47	5:25	7:28	5:58
8	7:02	7:47	7:32	6:57	7:07	5:15	7:39	5:00	7:46	5:25	7:27	6:00
9	7:03	7:46	7:33	6:56	7:08	5:14	7:40	5:00	7:46	5:26	7:26	6:01
10	7:04	7:44	7:34	6:54	7:09	5:13	7:41	5:00	7:46	5:27	7:25	6:02
11	7:05	7:42	7:35	6:52	7:10	5:12	7:42	5:00	7:46	5:28	7:24	6:03
12	7:06	7:41	7:36	6:51	7:12	5:11	7:43	5:00	7:46	5:29	7:23	6:04
13	7:07	7:39	7:37	6:49	7:13	5:11	7:43	5:00	7:45	5:30	7:22	6:05
14	7:08	7:37	7:38	6:48	7:14	5:10	7:44	5:01	7:45	5:32	7:20	6:06
15	7:09	7:36	7:39	6:46	7:15	5:09	7:45	5:01	7:45	5:33	7:19	6:07
16	7:10	7:34	7:40	6:45	7:16	5:08	7:46	5:01	7:44	5:34	7:18	6:08
17	7:11	7:32	7:41	6:43	7:17	5:07	7:46	5:02	7:44	5:35	7:17	6:10
18	7:12	7:30	7:43	6:42	7:19	5:07	7:47	5:02	7:44	5:36	7:15	6:11
19	7:13	7:29	7:44	6:40	7:20	5:06	7:47	5:02	7:43	5:37	7:14	6:12
20	7:14	7:27	7:45	6:39	7:21	5:05	7:48	5:03	7:43	5:38	7:13	6:13
21	7:14	7:25	7:46	6:38	7:22	5:05	7:48	5:03	7:42	5:39	7:12	6:14
22	7:15	7:24	7:47	6:36	7:23	5:04	7:49	5:04	7:41	5:40	7:10	6:15
23	7:16	7:22	7:48	6:35	7:24	5:04	7:49	5:04	7:41	5:41	7:09	6:16
24	7:17	7:20	7:49	6:33	7:25	5:03	7:50	5:05	7:40	5:43	7:08	6:17
25	7:18	7:19	7:50	6:32	7:26	5:03	7:50	5:06	7:40	5:44	7:06	6:18
26	7:19	7:17	7:52	6:31	7:28	5:02	7:50	5:06	7:39	5:45	7:05	6:19
27	7:20	7:15	7:53	6:29	7:29	5:02	7:51	5:07	7:38	5:46	7:03	6:20
28	7:21	7:14	7:54	6:28	7:30	5:01	7:51	5:08	7:37	5:47	7:02	6:21
29	7:23	7:12	7:55	6:27	7:31	5:01	7:51	5:09	7:37	5:48		
30	7:24	7:10	7:56	6:25	7:32	5:01	7:51	5:09	7:36	5:49		
31			7:57	6:24			7:52	5:10	7:35	5:50		



## WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA RULES

Certain state wildlife and waterfowl management areas and national wildlife refuges are intensively managed for upland game and waterfowl production. As such, each area has restrictions on the use of firearms, archery tackle and ammunition. Please use the table below to help you understand the restrictions at each area you plan to hunt.

Wildlife Management Area or National Wildlife Refuge	May possess a firearm or archery tackle only during specified hunting seasons.*	May possess a firearm or archery tackle only during waterfowl hunting seasons.	May hunt upland game, only with a shotgun using nontoxic shot and only during waterfowl hunting seasons.
Bear River National Wildlife Refuge			X
Bear River Trenton Property Parcel	X		
Bicknell Bottoms		X	X
Blue Lake		X	X
Brown's Park		X	X
Bud Phelps	X		
Castle Dale	X		
Clear Lake		X	X
Desert Lake		X	X
Farmington Bay		X	X
Harold S. Crane		X	X
Howard Slough		X	X
Huntington	X		
James Walter Fitzgerald	X		
Locomotive Springs		X	X
Mallard Springs	X		
Manti Meadows	X		X
Mills Meadows		X	X
Montes Creek	X		
Nephi	X		
Ogden Bay		X	X
Ouray National Wildlife Refuge			X
Pahvant	X		
Powell Slough		X	X
Public Shooting Grounds		X	X

Wildlife Management Area or National Wildlife Refuge	May possess a firearm or archery tackle only during specified hunting seasons.*	May possess a firearm or archery tackle only during waterfowl hunting seasons.	May hunt upland game, only with a shotgun using nontoxic shot and only during waterfowl hunting seasons.
Redmond Marsh	X		
Richfield	X		
Roosevelt	X		
Salt Creek		X	X
Scott M. Matheson Wetland Preserve	X		X
Stewart Lake		X	X
Timpie Springs		X	X
Vernal	X		
Willard Bay**	X		

\* Specified hunting seasons are those seasons authorized and described in proclamations of the Utah Wildlife Board. Proclamations can be found at license agents, Division offices, and at [wildlife.utah.gov/proclamations](http://wildlife.utah.gov/proclamations).

\*\* Weapons are restricted to only shotguns and archery tackle on the Willard Bay WMA.

# PROTECT WILDLIFE HABITAT



THIS IS A COOPERATIVE PROGRAM BETWEEN:



Utah Division of Wildlife Resources



Trust Lands Administration



USDA Forest Service



Bureau of Land Management



Utah State Dept. of Agriculture

Use of certified noxious weed-free hay and straw is required on all Federal and State Trust Lands

Contact your County Extension Agent for weed-free alternatives and available sources or go to <http://ag.utah.gov> -> Weed Free Hay

Vehicles, ATVs and trailers should be weed-free upon entering Federal and State Trust Lands.

Report weed infestations to local land management office.

# HUNT TABLES

Upland game season dates, bag and possession limits and areas open — EXCLUDES ALL NATIVE AMERICAN TRUST LANDS STATEWIDE

Red font indicates areas of special note or significant changes.

## Band-tailed pigeon

- **Season dates:** September 1–September 30, 2008
- **Areas open:** Beaver, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Kane, Millard, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Utah, Washington and Wayne counties
- **Bag limit:** 5, **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** Band-tailed pigeon permit required.

## Chukar partridge

- **Season dates:** September 27, 2008–February 15, 2009
- **Areas open:** Statewide except closed areas
- **Bag limit:** 5, **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** Antelope Island is closed to upland game hunting.

## Cottontail rabbit

- **Season dates:** September 13, 2008–February 28, 2009
- **Areas open:** Statewide, except closed areas
- **Bag limit:** 10, **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits

## Eurasian collared-dove

- **Season dates:** Year round
- **Areas open:** Eurasian collared-doves may be hunted without a license, year round.
- **Bag limit:** No limit, **Possession limit:** No limit
- **Footnotes:** Eurasian collared-doves, if taken during the dove season, will not count as part of the aggregate dove bag and possession limits. Eurasian collared-doves taken during the dove season should remain unplucked during transport so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves.

## Forest-grouse *(Blue and ruffed)*

- **Season dates:** September 13–December 31, 2008
- **Areas open:** Statewide except closed areas
- **Bag limit:** 4, **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** Limits singly or in the aggregate

## Hungarian partridge *(General season)*

- **Season dates:** September 27, 2008–February 15, 2009
- **Areas open:** Statewide, except closed areas
- **Bag limit:** 5, **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits

## Jackrabbit *(white-tailed and black-tailed)*

- **Areas open:** Jackrabbits are not protected in Utah. They may be hunted without a license, year-round.

## Mourning dove and white-winged dove

- **Season dates:** September 1–September 30, 2008
- **Areas open:** Statewide, except closed areas
- **Bag limit:** 10, **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** Eurasian collared-doves should remain fully feathered so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves.

# HUNT TABLES

## Pheasant *(General season)*

- **Season dates:** November 1–November 16, 2008
- **Areas open:** Statewide, except closed areas. The following areas will be closed to general public hunting on Saturday, Nov. 8 to facilitate youth hunts: Box Elder County, the Douglas/Sorensen walk-in access area; Duchesne County, the Mallard Springs WMA; Emery County, the Huntington WMA; Tooele County, the Carr Fork WMA; Millard County, the Pahvant WMA. These areas will reopen to general public hunting on Nov. 9.
- **Bag limit:** 2, **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** Only males may be harvested. **No 8 a.m. restriction on opening morning.** The Goshen Warm Springs WMA in Utah County is closed to all hunting.

## Pheasant *(Extended season)*

- **Season dates:** November 1–December 7, 2008
- **Areas open:** CAUTION: Not all counties are open for the extended season. Only the following areas are open: All state and federal land in Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, Juab, Millard, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Tooele and Uintah counties (including private land leased by the Division subject to restrictions and closures imposed by administering agencies). Also, see above closures for youth hunts on Nov. 8.
- **Bag limit:** 2, **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** Only males may be harvested. **No 8 a.m. restriction on opening morning.**

## Quail *(California and Gambel's)*

- **Season dates:** November 1–November 16, 2008
- **Areas open:** Box Elder, Carbon, Davis, Grand, Juab, Kane, Millard, Piute, Salt Lake, San Juan, **Sanpete**, Sevier, Tooele, Utah and Weber counties. All of Emery County except the Desert Lake WMA, which is closed. Also, see closures for youth hunts listed under general pheasant hunt.
- **Bag limit:** 5, **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** **No 8 a.m. restriction on opening morning.**

## Quail *(California and Gambel's—extended season)*

- **Season dates:** November 1–December 31, 2008
- **Areas open:** Duchesne, Uintah, **Daggett** and Washington counties. Also see closures for youth hunts listed above under general pheasant hunt
- **Bag limit:** 5, **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** **No 8 a.m. restriction on opening morning.**

## Quail *(Scaled)*

- **Season dates:** Closed
- **Bag limit:** Closed

## Sage-grouse *(West Box Elder County)*

- **Season dates:** September 27–October 12, 2008
- **Areas open:** Hunt #001 West Box Elder — Box Elder County--That part of Box Elder County west of the following line: Line begins on the Utah Idaho state line and the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho Road; south on this road to Locomotive Springs; then due south along an imaginary line (approximately 112° 50' 00" West Longitude) to the Box Elder-Tooele County line.
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sage-grouse permit is required. There are 410 two-bird permits available.

# HUNT TABLES

## Sage-grouse (*Rich County*)

- **Season dates:** September 27–October 12, 2008
- **Areas open:** Hunt #002 Rich County—All of Rich County
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sage-grouse permit required. There are 240 two-bird permits available.

## Sage-grouse (*Diamond/Blue Mtn.*)

- **Season dates:** September 27–October 12, 2008
- **Areas open:** Hunt #003 Diamond / Blue Mtn.—Daggett and Uintah counties—Boundary begins at US-40 and the Utah-Colorado state line; west on US-40 to Vernal and 500 West; north on 500 West to 500 North; west on 500 North to 3500 West (Dry Fork Canyon road); north on 3500 West to Dry Fork Canyon; northwest along Dry Fork Canyon to the Red Cloud Loop road; north and east along Red Cloud Loop to US-191; north on US-191 to the south shore of Flaming Gorge Reservoir; east along this shore to the Green River; southeast along the Green River to the Utah-Colorado state line; south along this state line to US-40.
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sage-grouse permit required. There are 100 two-bird permits available.

## Sage-grouse (*Parker Mountain*)

- **Season dates:** September 27–October 12, 2008
- **Areas open:** Hunt #004 Parker Mountain—Garfield, Piute, Sevier and Wayne counties—Boundary begins at the junction of SR-24 and I-70 near Sigurd; south on SR-24 to SR-62; south on SR-62 to SR-22; south on SR-22 to Antimony; south on John's Valley Road through Widtsoe to Bryce Junction and SR-12; east and north on SR-12 to SR-24; west on SR-24 to SR-72 at Loa; north on SR-72 to I-70; west on I-70 to SR-24.
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sage-grouse permit required. There are 370 two-bird permits available.

## Sandhill crane (*Rich County*)

- **Season dates:** September 6–September 14, 2008
- **Areas open:** Hunt #001 Rich County. All of Rich County
- **Possession limit:** Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sandhill crane permit required. 40 permits available.

## Sandhill crane (*Box Elder County*)

- **Season dates:** September 6–September 14, 2008
- **Areas open:** Hunt #002 East Box Elder County. Beginning on the Utah-Idaho state line at the Box Elder-Cache county line; west on this state line to the Pocatello Valley county road; south on this county road to I-84; southeast on I-84 to SR-83; south on SR-83 to Lampo Junction and the Promontory Point county road; west and south on the Promontory Point county road to the tip of Promontory Point; south from Promontory Point to the Box Elder- Weber county line; east on this county line to the Box Elder-Cache county line; north on this county line to the Utah-Idaho state line.
- **Possession limit:** Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sandhill crane permit required. Harold Crane, Public Shooting Grounds and Salt Creek Waterfowl Management Areas are closed to Sandhill Crane hunting. Bear River National Wildlife Refuge is closed to Sandhill Crane hunting. There are 40 permits available.

## Sandhill crane (*Cache County*)

- **Season dates:** September 6–September 14, 2008
- **Areas open:** Hunt #003 Cache County. All of Cache County, excluding the area beginning at SR-30 and the Box Elder-Cache county line; south and east along this county line to US-91; north and east on US-91 to the Little Bear River; north along the Little Bear River to SR-30; west on SR-30 to the Box Elder-Cache county line.
- **Possession limit:** Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.

# HUNT TABLES

- **Footnotes:** Sandhill crane permit required. There are 44 permits available.

## Sandhill crane (*Uintah County*)

- **Season dates:** September 20–September 28, 2008
- **Areas open:** Hunt #004 Uintah County. All of Uintah County
- **Possession limit:** Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sandhill crane permit required. There are 88 permits available.

## Sharp-tailed grouse (*Box Elder County*)

- **Season dates:** September 27–October 12, 2008
- **Areas open:** Hunt #111 Box Elder County. That part of Box Elder County beginning at I-15 and SR-83; west on SR-83 to Lampo Junction and the Union Pacific-Central Pacific Railroad Grade; west along the Union Pacific-Central Pacific Railroad Grade to Locomotive Springs; north on the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho Road to the Utah-Idaho state line; east along this state line to I-15; south on I-15 to SR-83.
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sharp-tailed grouse permit required. This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner before obtaining a permit for this hunt. There are 270 two-bird permits available.

## Sharp-tailed grouse (*Cache County*)

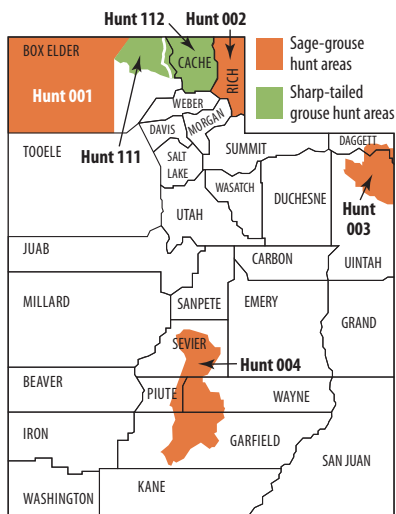
- **Season dates:** September 27–October 12, 2008
- **Areas open:** Hunt #112 Cache County. Beginning on the Utah-Idaho state line and I-15; south on I-15 to US-89/91 at Brigham City; northeast on US-89/91 to the Box Elder-Cache county line; south on this county line to the Cache-Weber county line; east on this county line to the Cache-Rich county line; north on this county line to the Utah-Idaho state line; west along the Utah-Idaho state line to I-15.
- **Possession limit:** Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.
- **Footnotes:** Sharp-tailed grouse permit required. This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner before obtaining a permit for this hunt. There are 60 two-bird permits available.

## Snowshoe hare

- **Season dates:** September 13, 2008–February 28, 2009
- **Areas open:** Statewide, except closed areas
- **Bag limit:** 5, **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits

## White-tailed ptarmigan

- **Season dates:** August 23–October 19, 2008
- **Areas open:** Daggett, Duchesne, Summit and Uintah counties
- **Bag limit:** 4, **Possession limit:** 2 bag limits
- **Footnotes:** White-tailed ptarmigan permit required.



## UTAH UPLAND GAME BIRDS

### Blue grouse

*Weight: Up to 3.5 pounds*

*Length: 21 inches, male; 18 inches, female*

The blue grouse, *Dendragapus obscurus*, is also known as the dusky grouse, pine hen, pine grouse and fool hen. This bird is dark gray to blackish above with mottled brown on the wings. The under parts are pale bluish-gray marked with white on the sides of the neck and flanks. The tail is dark gray with a broad, light gray terminal band. Open stands of conifer or aspen with an understory of brush are preferred habitat. The blue grouse is native to Utah.



### California quail

*Weight: 6–7 ounces*

*Length: 9–11.5 inches*

The California quail, *Callipepla californica*, is also known as the valley quail. Males are olive gray above with a grayish-blue breast. The buff-colored belly has a scaled appearance and is marked with an area of deep chestnut. The black throat and face are bordered with white. The most conspicuous characteristic is a short black plume that curves forward from the crown of the head.

The female is more olive-brown, has a shorter brownish plume and lacks the male's distinctive markings on both the breast and face. The species inhabits brushy areas adjacent to cultivated lands, particularly along streams. The California quail was first introduced to Utah in 1869.



### Hungarian partridge

*Weight: 12–13 ounces*

*Length: 12–14 inches*

The Hungarian partridge, *Perdix perdix*, is also known as the hun, European partridge and European gray partridge. It is generally found in grassland or mixed sage and grass adjacent to cultivated lands. It occupies open rangeland in some high mountain valleys. The Hungarian partridge is a native of eastern Europe and western Asia. Present populations in northern and western Utah probably resulted from established populations in Idaho and Nevada.





## Ring-necked pheasant

*Weight: Male, up to 3 pounds*

*Length: Male, 25–34 inches, tail may exceed 20 inches when full size*

The ring-necked pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*, prefers agricultural and grain-producing regions. In Utah, the best populations are found in irrigated areas. Plumage of the male is gaudy and brilliant. Prominent characteristics are a greenish-blue head, a white ring around the neck, a pale bluish rump patch, and a long, pointed tail barred with black. Coloration of the female is drab, including a mottled blend of browns with buff and dusky markings. The ring-necked pheasant is a native of eastern Asia. It was first introduced to Utah in about 1890.



## Ruffed grouse

*Weight: 16–28 ounces*

*Length: 16–19 inches*

The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*, is also known as the willow grouse. Ideal habitat for these birds includes thickets of alder, willow, aspen, maple, and other deciduous shrubs and trees interspersed with conifers. The ruffed grouse is native to Utah.



## Chukar partridge

*Weight: Up to 20 ounces*

*Length: 14–15 inches*

The chukar partridge, *Alectoris chukar*, is also known as the chukar and the Indian chukar. Both sexes have buff-gray backs and wings with gray-tinged cap, breast and rump. The bill, legs and feet are red. Chukars prefer steep, rocky, semi-arid slopes. Low shrubs and rocky outcrops provide loafing or escape cover. Rabbitbrush, sagebrush, saltbush, and cheat grass below the juniper tree belt seem to be preferred. The chukar is a native of the Middle East and Southern Asia. Efforts to establish this species in Utah began in 1951.



## Sage-grouse

*Weight: Male, up to 7 pounds; Female, less than 3 pounds*

*Length: Male, 25–30 inches; Female, 20 inches*

The sage-grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, is native to Utah and is also known as the sage-hen and the sage-chicken. It is a grayish-brown bird with a dark belly and long, pointed tail feathers. The feet are feathered to the toes. The throat of the male is black, bordered with white at the rear. Yellow air sacs, covered with short, stiff, scale-like white feathers, are found on each side of the neck. The female has the same general appearance but lacks the air sacs and has a white throat. These birds inhabit sagebrush plains, foothills and mountain valleys. Where there is no sagebrush, there are no sage-grouse.



## Sharp-tailed grouse

*Weight: 1.5–1.75 pounds*

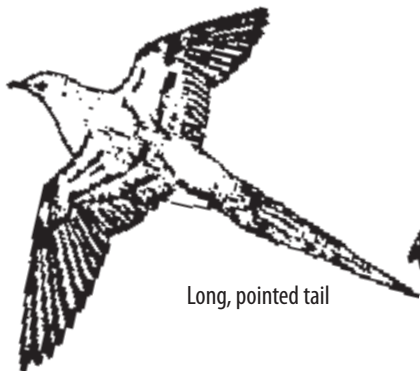
*Length: 20 inches*



The sharp-tailed grouse, *Tympanuchus phasianellus*, is native to Utah and is also known as the pin-tailed grouse. Both sexes are grayish-brown with black and buff markings. White spots on the primary wing feathers and the barred pattern of the wing are distinctive features. The undersides of the wings are buff-white, whereas the belly and under parts of the tail are white. Bunchgrass areas of the foothills and benches interspersed with deciduous shrubs are the preferred habitat.

## DOVES FOUND IN UTAH

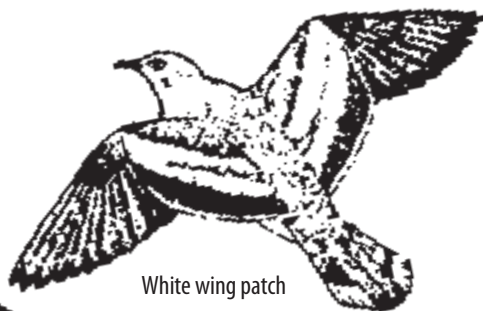
### Doves that may be hunted during open season



Long, pointed tail

#### Mourning dove

Slightly smaller than the white-winged dove. Mourning doves may fly with white-winged doves, but can be distinguished by their more rapid wing beat, more erratic flight path and pointed tail.



White wing patch

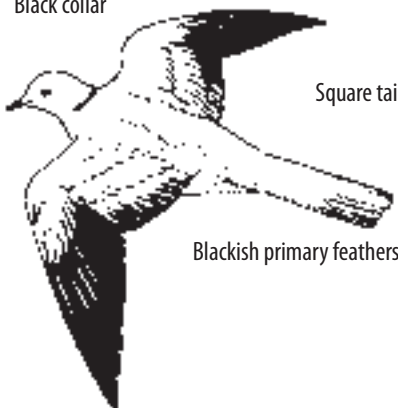
#### White-winged dove

Somewhat larger than a mourning dove with a white bar on the upper wing surface and a long, moderately rounded tail.

#### Eurasian collared-dove

Eurasian collared-doves are larger than both the native white-winged and mourning doves. They have a black collar on the top part of the neck, pale gray coloration, and dark primary feathers. These doves are an introduced species that have recently expanded their range into Utah. Originally native to the Indian subcontinent, this bird was introduced to the Bahamas in the 1970s and quickly spread to Florida. Since then, they have moved into the Southwest. The effect of Eurasian collared-doves on native dove species are unknown. Should you harvest Eurasian collared-doves while dove hunting, leave them unplucked during transport so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves. Eurasian collared-doves will not count as part of your aggregate bag of mourning or white-winged doves as long as they are identifiable.

Black collar

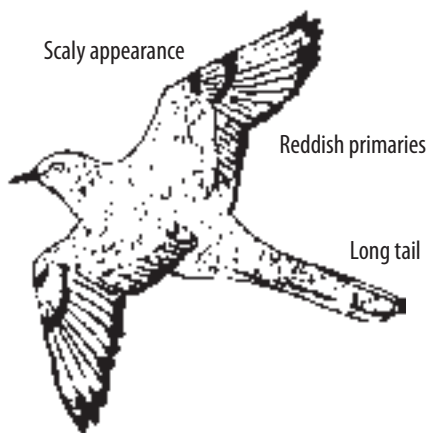


Square tail

Blackish primary feathers

## Doves that may not be hunted

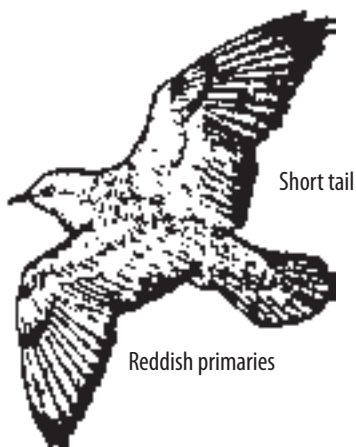
Scaly appearance



Reddish primaries

Long tail

Short tail



Reddish primaries

### Inca dove

### Ground dove

Both Inca and ground doves are small birds approximately half the size of a mourning dove. Both are gray and fly close to the ground with rapid wingbeats. The Inca has a scaly appearance and a long tail with white margins. The ground dove has a short, round, dark tail. Hunters are most likely to encounter these birds in Southern Utah.